

Here Is How State Voted Back In '35

The table below gives the county-by-county vote in the 1935 liquor referendum on the question: "Shall Alabama's present laws against manufacture, sale and distribution of prohibited liquors be modified?"

Counties going wet are shown in capital letters.

County	For	Against
Autauga	437	625
BALDWIN	1,310	717
Barbour	817	827
Bibb	618	984
Blount	547	1,042
BULLOCK	416	387
Butler	606	1,136
Calhoun	1,735	2,643
Chambers	640	2,106
Cherokee	389	1,339
Chilton	664	1,587
Choctaw	383	616
Clarke	749	967
Clay	399	1,503
Cleburne	397	656
Coffee	759	1,376
COLBERT	1,360	913
Conecuh	680	906
Coosa	352	753
COVINGTON	1,743	1,330
CRENSHAW	967	845
Cullman	1,657	1,967
Dale	718	1,123
DALLAS	1,352	1,018
DeKalb	848	3,642
Elmore	1,158	1,567
ESCAMBIA	894	644
Etowah	2,328	2,896
Fayette	475	1,847
Franklin	659	1,521
Geneva	875	1,334
GREENE	281	248
Hale	436	657
Henry	502	687
Houston	1,331	1,500
Jackson	680	2,068
JEFFERSON	22,822	12,055
Lamar	376	1,766
Lauderdale	1,427	1,944
Lawrence	382	1,254
Lee	822	943
Limestone	765	1,211
Lowndes	368	510
Macon	381	501
MADISON	2,098	1,573
Marengo	655	702
Marion	490	1,832
Marshall	900	2,429
MOBILE	9,199	1,307
Monroe	582	1,056
MONTGOMERY	8,119	2,286
Morgan	1,279	3,105
PERRY	566	506
Pickens	327	1,117
PIKE	1,269	1,042
Randolph	393	1,982
		Coffee

RUSSELL	1,055
St. Clair	792
Shelby	982
Sumter	486
Talladega	1,487
Tallapoosa	1,362
Tuscaloosa	2,457
Walker	1,917
Washington	446
Wilcox	393
Winston	249

State Repeal Final Count Is Released

Drys Hold Popular Vote
Lead Of 2,423 With
No County Shift

Official tabulation yesterday at the Capitol by the State canvassing board of returns from the election March 10, showed a total vote cast in the 67 counties of 198,525, of which 98,051 were wet and 100,474 were dry, giving the drys a margin of 2,423. The 1,330 wet vote cast, however, legalized the sale of alcoholic beverages through the State store system in 24 counties. The result of the canvass by the board, which is composed of Gov. Graves, Atty. Gen. Carmichael, and Secretary of State Turner, will be formally proclaimed by the Governor within the next few days. Unlike the usual proclamation of its kind, it is understood, the one dealing with the results of the recent vote will have to set out the vote cast in each county for and against the legalizing of alcoholic beverages, instead of merely the total figures for the State as a whole.

	For	Against
Autauga	526	610
Baldwin	1,439	684
Barbour	1,279	725
Bibb	560	1,029
Blount	624	1,733
Bullock	557	341
Butler	586	1,239
Calhoun	1,999	2,094
Chambers	922	1,579
Cherokee	467	1,159
Chilton	747	1,482
Choctaw	480	563
Clarke	874	900
Clay	548	1,287
Cleburne	383	688
Coffee	809	1,313

461 Colbert	1,521
1,870 Conecuh	671
1,400 Coosa	417
572 Covington	2,031
2,070 Crenshaw	1,079
1,673 Cullman	2,051
2,772 Dale	778
3,588 Dallas	1,375
666 DeKalb	645
628 Elmore	1,390
1,251 Escambia	880
Etowah	3,278
Fayette	426
Franklin	625
Geneva	1,316
Greene	414
Hale	415
Henry	798
Houston	1,731
Jackson	754
Jefferson	20,177
Lamar	367
Lauderdale	1,498
Lawrence	439
Lee	932
Limestone	949
Lowndes	438
Macon	383
Madison	2,645
Marengo	803
Marion	521
Marshall	1,045
Mobile	8,820
Monroe	1,116
Montgomery	6,141
Morgan	1,384
Perry	649
Pickens	307
Pike	1,534
Randolph	433
Russell	1,007
Shelby	998
St. Clair	872
Sumter	444
Talladega	1,606
Tallapoosa	1,470
Tuscaloosa	2,290
Walker	2,103
Washington	666
Wilcox	325
Winston	324

Total 98,051 100,474
Asheville, N. C. ~~March 15, 1937~~

HERE'S TO OLD ALABAMA!

In commenting on the surrender of Alabama to the sweeping tide of anti-prohibition sentiment the Baltimore Sun notes "the usual demarcation between sentiment in the cities and the rural regions. The former voted to authorize the sale of liquor, while the farming districts turned their faces as steadfastly as ever against the return of the legalized traffic in spirits." Then the Sun goes on to say, "the rapidity with which the South embraced prohibition was due in no small measure to considerations related to the racial

situation in that section. The willingness of the South to turn away from prohibition is likewise due in some degree to a growing confidence about racial adjustments. If this confidence continues to expand, it may result in a still further relaxation of the Southern attitude on this question."

One is glad to note that even as far north as Baltimore the undoubtedly increasing harmonious relations between the races in the South has become a matter for editorial comment. It is one of the decidedly encouraging factors of the modern scene.

OVER-DOING IT

IN THE DAYS immediately following the repeal of the Prohibition Law, many complaints were heard about the control of the liquor business in Harlem by members of the white race. At that time practically every cafe or saloon in the territory was owned and run by whites, mostly Italians who had come into the business through control of the rum-running industry in the good old Volstead days.

Agitation was started by soap-box orators against the outside control of an industry and failure to give employment to Negroes which resulted in several colored business men opening cafes and the securing of colored bartenders for most of the white saloons.

But during the past year, it seems, the Negro business man just woke up to the fact that there was good money to be made in the retail liquor business. Within a radius of two blocks on St. Nicholas avenue are five saloons and two of the three new-comers have been colored. On Seventh avenue, Edwin Smalls built a bar in the modernistic style and immediately the Monterey, the Lagos Bar and Grill and several of the colored establishments began remodeling their places along the same lines. Now at 2246 Seventh avenue, a new bar is being installed that is ultra-modern in design and appointments. It would compare favorably with any Broadway establishment.

All this activity in the liquor business raises the question does Harlem need bigger and better bars? Could not this money be more profitably employed in building up some other equally useful business? Just as too many cooks spoil the dinner, too many saloons in Harlem will spoil the business for those already established.

Drys To Enlist Aid Of Negroes

Knox County United Dry Force next week will carry its campaign for retention of the state's dry laws into the Negro population of the county, W. O. (Chink) Lowe, dry campaign manager, said last night.

Mr. Lowe announced he had called a meeting of all Negro ministers of the county for 3 p. m. Monday at dry headquarters, corner of Gay street and Church avenue.

"We're going to perfect plans to give the colored people a big part in the campaign," Mr. Lowe said.

Meanwhile, County Trustee Theron D. Wilson announced he would open a downtown poll tax booth in front of Hotel Farragut today, to allow voters to qualify for the September 23 liquor referendum.

Monday is the deadline for paying poll taxes to vote in the referendum. Mr. Wilson said if enough sales are made at the booth today, he will keep it open Monday.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
August 8, 1937

W. C. T. U. SEEKS NEGRO MEMBERS

Plans Mapped for Organization of Negro Women Into Temperance Union.

Plans for a campaign for organization of negro women of North Carolina into the Women's Christian Temperance union were announced yesterday by Mrs. W. B. Lindsay, State president.

Violet Hill White of Baltimore, Md. a director in the national W. C. T. U. and a leader in the work among negroes, will be in the State from August 14 to 22 to work with other negro women in the interest of the union. She will attend a conference at Kittrell and will visit some of the larger churches in Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte, and other parts of the State.

Mrs. Lindsay said there are at the present several negro circles in the State but that leaders of the organization are anxious to have an active and wide-awake negro branch. She explained that she is especially glad to have a negro

woman come here for work with members of the negro race since she should be able to help them get their work started very satisfactorily. She described her as a very fine worker, whose mother was one of the pioneers among negroes in the W. C. T. U. cause.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
October 21, 1937

DEFINING THE JOUK

A story in The Dothan Eagle tells us that Sheriff Alex May blames the increase in drunkenness in his county of Houston on "jouks." Professing an overwhelming ignorance, we politely ask—What is a jouk?

We know that the "jouk" abounds in Mobile County, and that it is responsible for frequent contacts on the part of certain citizens—particularly those of a dusky variety—with the courts of law, and we also know that the word has found its way into vocabularies as far north as Hale and Greene counties. But here in Tuscaloosa County, no one seems to know anything about it—not even the law enforcement officers. Does it mean a party, a place for a party, or what? We know that liquor seems to play a major part in the success of a jouk—but will someone who knows please tell us just what is a jouk?—Tuscaloosa News.

We are surprised at the esteemed and erudite News.

A jouk? My, my!

A jouk, among many things, is both a noun and a verb and its ancestry travels back over the centuries and the Atlantic Ocean to the Scottish dialect. Webster's International Dictionary defines it as a verb: "To dodge or duck, hide or skulk; to roost, perch or slumber." And as a noun: "A place of retreat, or shelter."

Funk & Wagnalls defines the noun: "Treachery, trickery, hypocrisy."

And the 1937-model jouk comes under the head of all these things, for in a jouk folks have been known to dodge, duck, hide, skulk, roost, perch and slumber.

A jouk invariably is embellished with a gasoline pump on the front, while in

side one in confronted with a counter, or bar. Behind the bar is a small dance floor with a nickelodeon in the corner.

At the bar one may purchase small or large quantities of the juice from the virgin corn, rye, barley, hops and the grape. And while one in indulging in the juice from these vegetables, he is apt to be interrupted by a pluck on his sleeve. He will turn and perceive a lovely lady with a wad of gum in her mouth and who addresses him as follows: "Say, big boy, how 'bout puttin' a nickel in the box an' less dance?"

We wouldn't know of course and far be it from us to sound a sour note, but the nasty rumor occasionally has reared its ugly head that gents too far in their cups have been known, some 12 or 14 hours later, to again sit up and take notice of the world only to realize gloomily that they have been rolled.

(The verb to roll is of Egyptian origin and means "to clean; to finger a wad, or to play thimble, thimble, who's got the thimble?")

The rumor also has been bruited about that gents have been known to sip two sips of the juice from one of the vegetables only to be interrupted by a different kind of pluck on the sleeve—a more firm pluck—and be confronted by a middle-sized individual with two gold teeth an a chew of tobacco known as a

local deputy who slaves tirelessly at enforcing law and order strictly on a commission basis, and who would say: "You are drunk. Come on with me." Where-upon the gent would be hauled to the county seat and placed in the hoosegow, later to be fined \$5 and costs. The costs, however, would be the small matter of only \$43.50 or \$68.10, depending on how far the gent had been hauled by the local deputy. The farther the haul the bigger the take for the local deputy, for his commission is half the costs but what the hell, a man must make a living mustn't he?

We wouldn't know and we are reporting only what we have heard, but there are those who callously claim that local deputies on a commission basis come by

their trade only when a sheriff is defeated for reelection and has a mere few additional months to be of service to society.

All in all the jouks are very interesting places. Not infrequently the melody from the nickelodeon will be punctuated by a harsh note, such as the annoying "bish" of a beer bottle descending upon the conk of one of the guests.

A long time ago the Negroes had a name for what passed as jouks in their social life. They called them puddin' houses.

We trust The News gets the general idea. If it doesn't then we suggest that it inquire of the first Tuscaloosa Negro it meets for a comprehensive description of a puddin' house.

The antithesis of a rose by any other name would smell the same